

You would look upon that man, as the enemy of God and man, who would spread the Cholera, or some fatal disease among his neighbours, but, intoxicating drinks are injuring the human race more than the cholera has ever done.

If you wish for peace of mind and the good of your fellow-men, turn your attention to some other employment.

That God may lead you to examine this subject with candor, and reflect upon the solemn responsibility which you incur by pursuing your present course, is the fervent prayer of a

July 12, 1838.

PHILANTHROPIST.

Progress of the Temperance Reform.

MONTREAL.—The public weekly meetings in this city, are still kept up, although not so well attended as it is desirable they should. The usual Committee meetings every fortnight also take place.

In order to cause better attendance, notices are sent round regularly to the principal workshops and public places.

The Committee have sent home a bill of exchange for £5 sterling to obtain a shipment of tracts and handbills this fall, in order to commence a systematic circulation. The many backslidings which have occurred among the members, have pressed on the Committee the propriety of adopting a new method of admitting members, which apparently gives satisfaction since its trial, and it is hoped will insure more unanimity, character and influence to the Society, as these undoubtedly have been lessened by the too ready admission of members who have not kept their pledges.

ISLE AUX NOIX.—We have received a letter from Sergeant Rain, whose name is mentioned in connection with the proceedings at the above place as narrated by Mr. W. Morton in the number for June last. Mr. R. after correcting Mr. Morton in one or two points of little moment, says that only seven of the members of the Society formed on the old plan had broken their pledges after the pay day. Mr. R. has evidently perused the account and written the letter referred to under excited feelings, or he would have seen that he makes Mr. Morton to declare things which are not said in the statement published. In justice to Mr. R. the letter was read at the same place that the statements were made; on which occasion Mr. Morton again declared his former remarks to be correct, and that he did not mean to say that all the members of the Society were intoxicated, but said that Sergeant Rain's Company were generally in that state. Mr. Morton's object, he says, was to show the utter hopelessness of reforming the drunkard on any other plan than abstinence from every thing that can intoxicate, and not to injure Mr. Rain in his private character, which was unimpeachable.

We are persuaded Mr. Rain will be of this opinion if he will enquire into the standing of the Society now, and see how many have been reformed by his plan.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The following very interesting Report of the last Anniversary of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, we take partly from the *Journal of the American Temperance Union*, and partly from the *Christian Reporter*, St. John's, N. B. :—

LONDON May 3, 1838.

The Seventh Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held on Friday last, at the large room, at Exeter Hall. The Meeting was announced for one o'clock, but a number of the friends and members of the Society, breakfasted together in one of the lower rooms. About sixty persons sat down.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich presided.

The assembled members were, after breakfast, successively addressed by the Right Rev. Prelate; by H. Pownall, Esq.; Dr. Key of Edinburgh; Rev. J. Grant; the Rev. J. Brown, of Hendon; the Rev. G. Evans; the Rev. S. Ramsay, and the Rev. J. Perrot, of Jersey; all of whom ably advocated the cause of the Society; but as most of these gentlemen had opportunities of expressing their sentiments more at length at the General Meeting, it is not necessary to give any detail of what they said at the breakfast.

HENRY POWNALL, Esq., in addressing the Meeting, remarked upon the alarming increase of beer-shops, of which there were at

present not fewer than 45,738 in the country. As a magistrate, he had had abundant opportunities of observing the increase of crime, which certainly kept pace with the increased consumption of beer and spirits. In the last two years, the commitments of children under fourteen years old amounted to 3,000, and all for crimes arising out of drunkenness.

After the addresses had been concluded, the members proceeded to the large room, where the Meeting was to be held. This was announced for one o'clock, but owing to the thin attendance at that hour, the commencement of the business of the day was deferred till about half-past one, at which time

Mr. PARKIN, after apologizing for the absence of the Bishop of London, who was detained by unavoidable engagements elsewhere, but had promised to be present at two o'clock, moved that the Bishop of Norwich do take the chair in the interim.

The Right Rev. PRELATE having taken the chair, expressed the very great pleasure he felt at being even the temporary chairman of such a Society as the British and Foreign Temperance Society.

Mr. PARKIN said that letters had been received from several noblemen and gentlemen, apologizing for their absence, among whom were the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Chichester, the Earl of Chichester, Lord Morpeth, Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, Sir Thomas Bloomfield and the Rev. Mr. Weyland. Mr. Parkin then read the report, which stated that the committee, amidst some discouragement and some opposition, had been able to sustain the functions and extend the operations of the British and Foreign Temperance Society. Information had been diffused as to the injurious tendency of distilled spirits. Temperance periodicals were now conducted in various parts of the world. During the past year, Her Most Gracious Majesty had become patroness of this society, and the Bishop of London had consequently accepted the office of vice-patron and president. (This announcement was received with long continued cheers.) Lectures had been delivered on the prevalence and mischievous effects of intemperance. Mr. Cook had delivered three lectures, in which he illustrated by diagrams the consequences of intemperance on the human frame. Thirty new associations had been formed; and 20,000 members had been added to the society, making a total of 240,000. The amount of expenditure during the past year was £925 9 8½; the receipts, £707 9 10½; leaving a balance against the society of £217 19 10. There was scarcely any quarter of the world into which the society had not penetrated as the herald of peace. America still maintained her progress in the good cause. There was scarcely a regiment in India which had not its Temperance Society. Two hundred associations had been formed in Ireland, principally through the agency of Mr. George Carr. In Scotland, progress had been made, notwithstanding the increased consumption of ardent spirits. During the year ending 5th January, 1837, 31,402,417 gallons of distilled spirits at proof, paid duty for home consumption, for England, Scotland, and Ireland. 55,192 public houses, and 45,738 beer and cider shops were licensed in England and Wales, which, together with a multitude of other incitements to intemperance, were in active operation. £354,537 were levied for poor-rates; 20,984 prisoners were charged with criminal offences; and upwards of 290,000 persons were relieved by the hospitals, infirmaries, and dispensaries of London, a very large proportion of whom required this aid from their having used distilled spirits. Two millions and a half of grain were annually consumed in making spirits, which would furnish 200 quartern loaves to every poor family in the kingdom.

Sir EDWARD PARRY, R. N., moved that the Report now read be received and printed, and that the names in the list (read by the Secretary) be the Committee for the next year. The gallant Officer said, he felt great pleasure in having to submit this motion to the meeting, not alone because he approved of the principle of Temperance Societies, but also because he had long wished for an opportunity of bearing his testimony to the evils which he had seen arise from intemperance, and to add his humble opinion as to the necessity of having a check put to that destructive vice. Being himself a sailor, he would speak first as to the effects of the use of intoxicating liquor on sailors. It must, unfortunately, be admitted that, as a class, sailors were addicted to the vice of intemperance; and he had no doubt whatever, that half the accidents that occur at sea, attended as they so often were with loss of life, would, if they could be traced to their causes, be found to have originated in